

fate, and he was heard to repeat Rome's lines  
"Yet come it will, the day decreed by fate,  
The day when thou, Imperial Troy, must bend,  
And see thy warriors fall, thy glories end."

What was left of the ancient territory of Carthage  
became the PROVINCE OF AFRICA, with the capital  
at Utica. Two centuries later, under the Roman  
Empire, North Africa became a chief seat of Roman  
civilization.

146 BC

3RD PUNIC WAR

②

Downfall of Carthage  
Rome's blood entered Carthage's wounds and the  
Carthaginians felt their death rather than ruin &  
exile. Carelessly, the Roman army remained at a  
distance for some days. Meanwhile the despoiled  
and dismantled town became one great workshop for  
war. Women gave their hair to make cords for catapults;  
the temples were ransacked for arms, and torn down  
for timber and metal; and to the angry dismay of Rome,  
Carthage stood a four year's siege holding out  
heroically against famine, pestilence and war.

at last the legions forced their way over the walls. For seven days more the fighting continued from house to house, until at last a miserable remnant surrendered. The commander at the last made his peace with the Roman general; but his disdainful wife, taunting him from the burning temple roof as he knelt at SCIPIO's feet, slew their two boys and cast herself with them into the ruins.

For many days the city was given up to pillage. Then by express orders from Rome, it was burned to the ground and its site was plowed up, sown to salt, and cursed (146 BC). To carry out this crime fell to the lot of one of the purest and noblest characters Rome ever produced - PUBLIUS SCIPIO AEMILIANUS, the nephew and adopted grandson of SCIPIO AFRICANUS, known himself as AFRICANUS THE YOUNGER. As he watched the smoldering ruins (they burned for 17 days) with his friend POLYBIUS the historian, SCIPIO spoke his fear that some day Rome might suffer a like

146 BC

Battle of Corinth  
Greece & Greece become  
Roman provinces

146 BC

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Upon the conquest of Greece  
by Rome in 146 BC, Greek  
slaves and prisoners commanded  
a good price in the markets  
of Italy and were employed  
as tutors by their masters.

Thenceforth Greek influence  
dominated Roman schools.

Asia. Subdued and destroyed Numantia (132 Bc).  
He led the aristocratic party in political  
affairs

146BC

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(185(?) - 129BC) SCIPIO, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS

REMI LIANUS, Africanus Meno

Very great Roman general and able statesman. A younger son of Lucius Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror of Macedon, but was adopted by his kinsman, Publius Scipio. Served in Spain (151BC), Served in the third Punic War (149BC). Elected Consul (147BC). Destroyed Carthage (146BC). Ambassador to Egypt and

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146 BC

(c148 → 146 BC) PTOLEMY VII

the son of Ptolemy VII

Reigned only a few months

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146 BC

(Reigned 146 → 117 BC) PTOLEMY IX EVERGETES II  
(or PHYSCON) (FAT PAUNCH)

Brother of Ptolemy VII. Reigned from  
146 → 117 BC. He was expelled  
from Egypt by a revolution headed  
by his wife, but resumed  
the crown again in 2 yrs. He  
restored many temples & supported  
the library at Alexandria.



146 BC

CARTHAGE was Destroyed  
by SCIPIO AEMILIANUS who  
received the title of Scipio Africanus,  
the Younger  
Result - Carthage became a Roman  
province

†46-138Bc

Demetrius II is King of Syria

146 BC

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Carthage was destroyed  
by SCIPIO AFRICANUS MINOR

146BC

Rome destroyed Carthage.

Africa became a Roman province

146 BC

## Battle of Corinth

Achaean cities were defeated by Rome at the Battle of Corinth in 146 BC by MUMMIUS and the city destroyed. A little later, Greece became a Roman province, united with that of Macedonia.

146 BC

Fourth Macedonian War & War with Greece ended.

- a) Cause - Constant disturbances in Macedonia, some of the Achaean cities having revolted
- b) Result - Macedonians were defeated by METELLUS and Macedon was made a Roman Province in 146 BC. Achaean cities were defeated in Battle of Corinth 146 BC.

146BC

Romans destroy the Greek states,  
but Greek culture still important  
and Greek artists brought to Rome

Roman destruction of CARTHAGE

146 BC

Consuls

Cn. Cornelius Lentulus

L. Mummius

Capture and destruction of Carthage  
End of Third Punic War.



146BC

Carthage was captured and completely destroyed after a Roman siege which lasted two years. The city was set on fire and took two weeks to burn to the ground

126 BC

End of Greek independence

146 BC

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Romans took over Greece in  
146 BC

pl. 146-127 B C

HIPPARCOS

Considered to be the father of systematic astronomy.

Measured as accurately as possible  
Compiled the 1<sup>st</sup> Catalog of stars  
containing about 850 entries

146 BC

Conquest of Greece. Greece  
was absorbed into the Roman empire  
as the province of ACHAEA

Corinth was sacked, 285 bronze  
and 30 marble statues were brought  
to Rome

By 146 BC

## PROTECTORATES ANNEXED AS PROVINCES

Conditions in the East were unstable. Rome could not stop with protectorates. They had neither the blessings of real liberty nor the good order of true provinces. And so gradually Rome was led to a process of annexation of territory in the civilized East, as before in the barbarous West. By 146 BC this change was well under way. In the next 100 yrs - before the day of the Caesars - the original influence over "allies" had everywhere been

transformed into dominion over the subject provinces.

A DEPLORABLE CHANGE IN ROMAN CHARACTER took place early in this period. Appetite for power grew with its exercise. Jealousy appeared toward the prosperity of even the truest ally. A class of ambitious nobles craved new wars of conquest for the sake of glory and power; and the growing class of merchants and money lenders who now indirectly dominated the government, hungered ravenously for conquests in order to secure more special privileges in the form of trade monopolies and the management of finances in new provinces. Thus, to extend her sway in the East, where at first she had hesitated so modestly, Rome finally resorted to violence and perfidy as high-handed and as base as had marked her treatment of Carthage in the West, at the beginning of the same period.

146 BC

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The Achaean League was dissolved by the defeat by MUMMIUS, the Roman in 146 B.C. i.e. Greece lost its independence and became a Roman Province



146 BC  
148 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

The Romans <sup>in 148 BC</sup> tried to seize ~~the~~ CARTHAGE  
on the South Coast of Africa. They bravely  
defended their city until 146 BC  
when Romans forced its surrender  
and destroyed it.

Cornith was restored to the ACHAEAN  
League ~~when~~ <sup>when</sup> the freedom of Greece  
was proclaimed by the Romans,  
but having become the center  
of the last uprising of Greece  
against the Roman Power, the  
Roman general L. MUMMIUS  
utterly destroyed the City.

146 BC

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Macedonia became a  
Roman province.

146 BC

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Rome

Conquest of Carthage by Romans - Destroyed  
Conquest of Corinth by Romans - Destroyed  
Place is annexed to the  
Roman Empire - province  
under name ACHAEA

146 BC

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PTOLEMY PHYSCON became sole  
King of Egypt.

146 BC

1912 Dates! J-BK

Rome  
Capture and destruction  
of Carthage,

146 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

*Rome*

ACHAEAN war

146 BC

Cornith was destroyed by order  
of the Roman senate



146BC

1912Dates J-BK

All the Greek CANTONS were  
subject to the Roman Governor  
of MACEDONIA.

146 B C

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

Battle of LEUCOPETRA

146 B C

1912 Dates<sup>F</sup> J-BK

CORINTH was captured and  
destroyed by the Romans.

146 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

Dictatorship practically  
disappeared

146BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Romans were in Achaean War  
at LEUCOPETRA

146 BC

After 3-year siege Rome destroyed  
Carthage

146 BC

### Rearrangements in Greece

In the succeeding years after PYDNA, the Roman Senate was called upon to listen to ceaseless wearisome complaints from one Greek city or party against another. Finally the Achaean League fell easily before Roman arms in 146 BC. Corinth had been the chief offender. By order of the Senate that city was burned and its site cursed, and its people murdered or sold as slaves.

Greece was ruled by the Roman governor of Macedonia. Thus the year 146 BC saw

the lost territory of Carthage made a Roman provincia and the first province formed in the old empire of Alexander, together with the ancient cities of Carthage and Corinth.

A century later, Greece became the province of Achaea.

The destruction of Corinth was "greater crime than that of Carthage, Syracuse, Capua, or the other capitals that Roman envy laid low. Corinth was a great emporium of Greece, and its ruin was due mainly to the jealousy of the commercial class in Rome. Its art treasures, so far as preserved, became the plunder of the Roman state; but much was lost. POLYBIUS saw common soldiers playing at dice, amid the still smoking ruins, on the paintings of the greatest masters



146BC

Envoys from the Senate were insulted by a mob in Corinith, a Roman city took the city.

All the art treasures were taken away, shipped to Rome. The city was burned, and all the people were sold into slavery (146BC).

in the misgovernment, greed and  
cruelty of the Roman officials. There was  
no representative system of gov't. and the  
assemblies were weakened, the chief  
power being held by the Senate. The  
great revenues from the provinces led  
to the introduction of slaves and  
luxuries. The conquered were not  
incorporated with the Republic, as they  
had no political rights either as ALLIES,  
COLONISTS, or MEMBERS of the PROVINCES

146 BC -

## state of Roman Society

There was no middle class. There was nobility, including wealthy class of citizens; and on the other hand the poor farmers and working classes of the cities.

The small farms had been taken by the large estates, and increased slave labor had taken away the occupation of many. The political corruption was shown

146 BC

Carthage was destroyed (146 BC)  
by SCIPIO AEMILIANUS who  
received the title of SCIPIO AFRICANUS  
the younger. Carthage became a  
Roman Province

146 BC

After the destruction of the city  
of Carthage by SCIPIO AEMILIANUS  
in 146 BC, UTICA became the  
most important city and port in  
the Roman Province of Africa. Utica  
was the seat of the governor and  
lay at the mouth of the river  
BAGRADAS.

146BC

Roman "Liberation" of Greece

146 BC

After many Greeks had supported an attempted Macedonian revival, Rome destroyed Corinth as an object lesson and placed Greece under the watchful eye of the governor of Macedonia, which was made a Roman Province.

146 BC

Macedonia becomes  
a Roman province.



146 BC

Cornith destroyed by the  
Romans. Greece becomes  
a Roman province under  
the name ACHAEA

146-313C

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Rome

Civil Wars

146BC

MUMMIUS sacks Corinth.

Greece and Macedonia become  
a province of Rome.

146 BC

CELTS

Polybius takes part in the capture of Carthage, returns to Achaia, begins work on his History, travels, researches, and is also politically active.

146B c

DURANT

ACHAEA, "AFRICA," *Epiris*

14680-14380 QUINTUS CAECILIUS METELLUS

MAEEDONICVS D. 115 BC

was an important general in the final  
part of the Punic Wars (146). He was consul  
143 BC and defeated the CELTIBERIANVS  
in N Spain. No coins 131 BC he proposed  
that marriage be made compulsory for  
Roman men, to increase the birth  
rate.

undisciplined Greek troops. MUMMIUS burned  
CORINTH, slew its males, sold its women  
and children into bondage, and carried nearly  
all its movable wealth and art to Rome. Greece  
and Macedonia were made into a Roman  
province under a Roman governor. Only  
Athens and Sparta were allowed to remain  
under their own laws. Greece  
disappeared from political history for 2000  
years.

1463e

The cities of the AC+AEAN League, while some  
was in contact with Cortage & Spain

announced a new of liberation. Leaders

of the poor seized control of the movement, freed  
and annexed the above, declared a revolution  
in debt, promised a redistribution of land, and  
added revolution to war. When the Roman  
under MUMMUS entered Greece they found a  
divided people and only because the

DURANT



1463C

DURANT

Story (Rnu) was freed from debt  
Total

1468C

DURANT

Scipio Africanus Minor during  
Carthage.  
Mammies also Carth.  
Extensive Minor will be  
north Africa and Greece.

146Bc

size and fall of cottage, which is  
situated, and its site is formerly covered  
Roman remains of Africa included  
Cintia, later and reached by NUMMUS.  
These included Roman remains of ACHAEA.  
Phoeny VII PHYSEA records  
PATIOM E TOL

1463C.

Cartage toll to SCIPIO AEMILIANUS.  
He pulled it apart <sup>there</sup> ~~there~~ by

14632

Lincoln County College; of 500,000  
institutions, only 50,000 remained  
alive! They were sold with slavery.

146BC

DESTRUCTION OF CORINTH

DESTRUCTION OF CARTHAGE

Macedonia and Africa become  
Roman provinces; Greece dependent

146 BC

Rome besieged Carthage for three years and destroyed the city in 146 BC and annexed the territory as a province

1463c

*Linon eripie* Curtis? 7 species  
Soc'y, Sordana and Coma, the two  
Spain, Galia, Tinnaporia, Africa,  
and Macedonia.